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CPW Report No. 81 -- COMMUNIST CHINA

(29 June - 5 July 1953)

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1. (1b) SINO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP: Peking in numeral code (July 2) gave the text of the China Youth Congress resolution making the Youth Corps part of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association and pledging promotion of Sino-Soviet friendship and USSR emulation as the most important Chinese political task. According to Peking in numeral code (July 3) Liao Cheng-chih told the Youth Congress that the Lenin Komsomol, "reared by Lenin and Stalin," would forever remain the example for Chinese youth. Peking reported in numeral code (July 4) that the touring SSFA delegation had visited several USSR industrial centers. Peking stated (July 2) that Kuo Mo-jo's works had been published in Russian.

2. (1c) SOVIET SUPERIORITY: Peking in numeral code (July 3) quoted Chu Te as telling the Youth Congress to study the building of a Communist society, as Lenin had described this as the younger generation's main task. Hu Yao-pang instructed Chinese youth to "learn enthusiastically from the experiences of the Lenin Komsomol to improve their work."

Chungking (July 2) told People's Liberation Army men that Stalin had declared discipline and regulations essential in military training, and that PLA procedure was in accordance with progressive Soviet Army practice. Chungking (July 3) again quoted Stalin in explaining PLA assignments and regulations.

Peking asserted (July 1) that Soviet experts had led Harbin College of Industry teachers to improve their courses and teaching methods. Harbin knife and scale workers had established a system of responsibility to implement Soviet experts' suggestions. Peking stated in numeral code (July 2) that under expert Soviet guidance two Russian workers in the Dairen Railway Hospital had reduced suppuration by washing their hands with ammonia before operations.

Peking said in numeral code (July 4) that Anshan Soviet experts had supervised overhauling of a furnace in 34 days a task taking the Japanese six months. Soviet experts saved 50 billion yuan by relocating the Sinkiang-Lanchow Railway to eliminate 17 bridges.

According to Peking in numeral code (June 30) "Ankang" cadres built a steel forging plant and a seamless tube plant by applying Soviet methods. The Kwangming JIH PAO, as quoted by Peking (July 2), warned that a diligent study of Soviet science was essential. Peking in numeral code (July 3) claimed that application of Soviet methods enabled the Lanchow industrial experiment station to make rubber from local plants, and produce tires now in use by the Peking Bus Company.

Peking asserted (July 4) that workers at Wuhan auto plant no. 4 had assembled ten auto engines by studying a Soviet motorcar design and machinery catalog. Peking claimed (July 5) that a Sian City Hospital doctor transplanted corneas according to Soviet methods, restoring sight to six blind persons.

3. (2c) ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES: According to Peking in numeral code (June 29) Northwest Cotton Mill No. 3 greatly reduced yarn breakage by improving equipment and methods. Hofei asserted (June 30) that the Wuhu auto repair depot built two trucks from salvaged material.

Nanking claimed (June 30) that one local match factory worker saved 100 million yuan by altering machines to make shorter matches. Nanking said (July 3) that Huaiyin Kuanghua Chemical Works employees saved by utilizing soap, glycerine, and sulphide of soda waste products to produce caustic soda and calcium.

Shanghai reported (July 2) that the local German Industrial Fair would exhibit 900 items. Peking said in numeral code (June 30) that much rice had been shipped to Kwangsi's Mao and Chuang areas, and added (July 1) that 80 Peking high schools had been ordered to improve students' food.

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4. (3a) STRENGTHENING PARTY CONTROL: Peking asserted in numeral code (June 29) that the China Youth Corps was a powerful force for propagating Party policies, supported the Resist-America Aid-Korea drives and enrolled 330,000 youths in military cadre schools.

Peking in numeral code (July 4) quoted the CHUNG KUO CHING NIEN as declaring that the historic assignment of the Youth Corps is to "assist the Party in educating youth with the spirit of Communism so that they will become loyal and active builders of New China." However, it warned, allowance must be made for youth's lack of knowledge and experience, mental and physical immaturity, and "idealistic ambition."

Peking stated in numeral code (June 29) that 75 percent of the new, and some old workers at the Huahsin textile mills had received ideological training. Peking said (June 30) that 1,544 Sinkiang peasant leaders and 6,700 Chungking workers had joined the Party, with Party membership in Peking mines and factories doubling in a year.

According to Peking in numeral code (June 30) Marx-Lenin Night Schools had been expanded, while cadres all over China had organized political schools. Peking added (July 1) that 223 East China cadres took examinations following study of Stalin's "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR."

Peking announced in numeral code (July 2) the publication of the Sian JIH PAO for workers by the Party Committee. Peking said in numeral code (July 5) that students now would be admitted to higher institutions only after examination by a single admissions committee.

Mukden announced (July 1) that the Northeast Party Bureau had ordered cadre theoretical studies to begin not later than July 15. The Tungpei JIH PAO complained that cadres tried to apply Soviet economic construction without full understanding, and therefore should apply themselves in learning Soviet theories. Mukden reported (July 2) that the Northeast Party Bureau had ordered the Mukden Party Committee to "strengthen its leadership."

Chinchow announced (July 1) that the Liaosi Party Committee had started theoretical training for 2,000 cadres. Nanking reported (June 30) that the Kiangsu Party Committee had started teacher training classes to prepare theoretical studies by cadres. Nanking said (July 2) that the Shenhsin Mill Party Committee had started an educational campaign.

Shanghai announced (June 30) that the East China Propaganda Section had ordered cadres to study progressive Soviet theories. Chinese publication of Stalin's works for cadre study courses was announced by Shanghai, Nanking, and Hangchow (June 29) Kunming (June 30), and Foochow (July 1).

Sian reported (July 2) that election cadres were instructed to make sure that candidates were properly qualified--active, cooperative, and progressive. Sian said (July 4) that 799 Sinkiang Party members held chu and hsiang offices.

5. (3a) BASIC CONSTRUCTION: Peking claimed in numeral code (June 30) that the Shensi Yenchang oil field had been rehabilitated and was producing five times as much as in 1950. Peking reported in numeral code (July 4) that Dairen's State tool machine factory no. 17 had trained 600 lathe turners and other technicians, while the Dairen Chemical Works would train enough workers to double its force.

Peking said in numeral code (July 2) that Chungking steel mill no. 101 had successfully supplied rails needed in construction. Peking stated in numeral code (July 4) that the Yungli Chemical Company of Nanking had completed a sulphuric acid plant started in April.

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Peking announced in numeral code (July 1) that the Chengtu-Tienshui Railway's Chengtu-Kuangshan section was being formally opened. Peking said (June 29) that two-thirds of the railway's cadres were newly trained. Peking reported in numeral code (June 29) that work was being rushed to completion on the Tahopa, Shapotan, Taheiho and Taliping projects of the Tsinghai-Tibet highway. Nanking stated (July 3) that the Hsiachiao mines are building an underground railway.

6. (3b) CONTROL OF RELIGION: Shanghai asserted (June 29) that local Catholic and political leaders had denounced Catholic imperialist elements and supported recent suppression moves. Shanghai added (July 2) that Tsungming Hsien and Yulin Chu Catholics held rallies at which they accused Catholic imperialist agents of killing infants in orphanages.

Hangchow reported (June 29) that Wenchow Catholics had rallied to support the arrest of Catholic espionage elements in Shanghai, Ningpo, and Tinghai. Hofei said (July 1) that local patriotic Catholics held rallies in support of the Shanghai arrests.

7. (3e) AGRICULTURAL DIFFICULTIES: Peking charged in numeral code (June 29) that Southwest grain buying cadres did not work on Sunday, accepted only high-quality grain, and created difficulties for peasants. Cadres were ordered to grade and purchase any grain, and estimate farmers' production and sales quotas.

Peking stated in numeral code (July 4) that North China cadres had corrected the "five excesses" and are now promoting production rather than just calling meetings and making reports, and farmers were much happier. Hofei said (June 29) that Anhwei cadres were ordered to correct the aimless work and unfair labor exchange of mutual aid teams.

Peking announced in numeral code (June 29) that Southwest People's Banks had issued twice as much in farm loans as last year, and added (July 4) that Shantung had over-fulfilled its wheat buying plan, with 80 percent of the buying done by cooperatives and State trading companies.

8. (4) BORDER MINORITIES: Peking announced in numeral code (July 1) that Sinkiang had lent out 12 billion yuan this year to promote farming and animal husbandry, and added (July 5) that the People's Liberation Army was operating 30 Sinkiang stock farms with 22,000 head of cattle and half a million sheep. Peking said in numeral code (July 4) that the State silk yarn factory no. 1 in Wuhsien was training 80 Uighur and Hui youths for Sinkiang production.

Peking reported in numeral code (July 5) that faculty and students of the Inner Mongolia Institute of Cattle Breeding and Veterinarian Medicine would spend the summer among nomads to help them and to gain practical experience. The Inner Mongolia Government recently called a conference of two bands feuding over grazing lands.

Peking reported in numeral code (July 5) that PLA teachers had organized seven schools for fishermen's children along the Kwangtung coast.

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## SECURITY INFORMATION

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## SUMMARY

Although Sino-Soviet friendship and emulation of the USSR have been stressed for three years, Chinese youths are told that these two factors remain the country's most important political problems. One meaning of emulation is illustrated by instructions to People's Liberation Army personnel which quote Stalin and emphasize that Soviet Army methods must become Chinese Army methods. Soviet techniques and experts get even more than normal emphasis, and reports of Soviet planning on the Sinkiang Railway indicate the growing scope of USSR control of China's transportation. The Communist Party makes widespread efforts to strengthen its hold through expanded ideological courses and publications for workers. Much is said of the Youth Corps' role as a Party training ground, with the warning that youth will not conform without careful guidance. Instructions to cadres to insure that election candidates have the required qualifications give new insight into the nature of the coming elections, and adoption of a centrally-directed college admission system indicates new efforts towards more rigid Party control.

Poor quality in manufactured goods continues to be denounced, while publicized attempts to salvage waste and save material indicate serious shortages. An industrial exhibit from East Germany is lauded, but no mention is made of export possibilities to initiate trade exchange for the German products. The rubber shortage is indirectly alluded to by claims that Soviet methods have produced rubber from Chinese-grown plants.

Widespread public support is claimed for the suppression of religious sects, and publicity given to alleged Catholic mass approval of suppression measures suggests plans to use unresisting Catholics in the building of an organization controlled by the State. Recently arrested Catholics are charged with the old accusation of killing infants in Catholic orphanages. Peasants are said to be mollified by curtailment of meetings and reports, but there is abundant evidence of continuing dissatisfaction. Reports of Inner Mongolian community feuds over grazing lands and plans to send students and teachers among the nomads suggest difficulties in Mongolia. In Sinkiang, heavy loans to farmers and extensive army control of the livestock industry indicate the continuing existence of unsettled conditions. Establishment of schools along the Kwangtung Coast by the People's Liberation Army indicates possible concern over consolidation and defense of this area, and perhaps suspicion of the local populace.

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